

Lecture 12 Indirect Observations 12-1

$$\hat{l} = G(x)$$

$$F(l, x) = \hat{l} - G(x) = 0$$

$$F(l, x) \approx F(l^0, x^0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial l} \Delta l + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \Delta x$$

$$l + \Delta l = l + v, \quad \Delta l = (l - l^0) + v$$

$\{\Delta l_i = l_i - l_i^0\}$ for $i=0$ l terms disappear

$$F(l, x) \approx F(l^0, x^0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial l} [(l - l^0) + v] + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \Delta x$$

$$= l^0 - G(x^0) + (I)(l - l^0) + v + B \Delta x = 0$$

$$= \underline{l} - G(x^0) + \underline{l} - \underline{l}^0 + v + B \Delta x = 0$$

$$= \underline{l} - G(x^0) + v + B \Delta x = 0$$

$$F(l, x^0)$$

$$v + B \Delta x = -F(l, x^0)$$

$$v + B \Delta x = f$$

Right Side Term is
Misclosure
should be
small

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$$v + B \Delta x = f$$

$$W = \sigma_i^2 \Sigma^{-1}$$

n obs
no obs ($n=n_0$)
 r redundancy

12-2

need B, f, W

$$\Delta = (B^T W B)^{-1} B^T W f$$

$$x_{\text{new}}^0 = x_{\text{old}}^0 + \Delta$$

extreme magnitude of Δ if small, quit
if not small, re-linearize
+ wait

2 approaches to check convergence

1. look at magnitude of each element of Δ

2. look for stability of $V^T W V$



after convergence:

$$v = f - B \Delta$$

$$\hat{l} = l + v$$

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for each iteration, make sure to evaluate 12-3

$$\begin{aligned} B & \text{ with } x^0 \\ f & \text{ with } -F(\underline{l}, x^0) \end{aligned}$$

Observations Only $\frac{n}{r}$
 $c = r$ nonlinear cond. eqn's.

$$F(\underline{l}) = 0, \quad c = r$$

$$F(\underline{l}) \approx F(\underline{l}^0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \underline{l}} \Delta \underline{l} = 0$$

$$\Delta \underline{l} = (\underline{l} - \underline{l}^0) + v$$

$$F(\underline{l}) = F(\underline{l}^0) + A[(\underline{l} - \underline{l}^0) + v] = 0$$

$$A v = -F(\underline{l}^0) - A(\underline{l} - \underline{l}^0)$$

$$A v = f$$

\underline{l}^0 : usually much better quality than x^0

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$$A v = f, \quad W, Q \text{ inverses} \quad 12-4$$

$$(G^2) (G^1) (G^1)$$

$$Q_e = A Q A^T$$

$$K = W_e f, \quad Q_e, W_e \text{ inverses}$$

$$V = Q A^T K$$

$$\underline{l}_{\text{new}}^0 = \underline{l} + v$$

re-evaluate A, f + next iterations

$$\Delta \underline{l} = \underline{l}_{\text{new}}^0 - \underline{l}_{\text{previous}}^0$$

↑
 test for convergence ...

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Convergence check

12-5

Sample matlab code for handling iterations

$\text{all}(v)$: true if all elements of v are true

1 = true, 0 = false

niter = 0

keep-going = 1

while (keep-going == 1)

LS code $B, f, w, \sigma, \text{update}$ ←

if all(abs(dx) < threshold)

$dx = \Delta$

keep-going = 0

disp('we have converged'),

$v = f - Bv$,

end

if (niter > 10)

keep-going = 0

disp('we did not converge')

end

niter = niter + 1

end

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